

平成19年度

英語（その1）問題

解答はすべて「英語（その5）」にある所定の解答欄に記入すること。

[I] 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

It is commonly believed that we are victims of our emotions. Most people contrast emotion with reason, and many think they are exact opposites. It is not difficult to see why. On the one hand, we speak of deliberating carefully, weighing our options, and choosing intelligently, while on the other hand, we say we have been swept away by love, overcome by grief, or overwhelmed by anger. Everyday speech implies that we control reason while we are often controlled by our emotions. That is why when someone is being emotional he is often said to be “(ア),” while when he is being reasonable, he is said to be “(イ).”

Psychologists also seem to believe that emotions are, at least to some extent, involuntary; that they are experienced and expressed without being chosen; that they are passions rather than actions. The conclusion must be that if emotions are completely beyond our control, and if we are not responsible for actions beyond our control, we are not responsible for our emotions or their effect on our behavior.

Probably, few people actually think we have no control at all over our emotions or their influence on our behavior. However, fewer still think we are completely responsible for our emotions. Even many of us who intellectually deny that we are victims of our emotions frequently act as if we were. We often excuse our unkind behavior by blaming a fit of anger; we justify our thoughtlessness toward someone by saying it was caused by our love for another; we rationalize our heartlessness by claiming that it is the result of anxiety. However, acting as if we were not responsible for our emotions has highly regrettable consequences.

The belief that we are not responsible for our emotions or for our behavior when we are under (A) their control permits us to behave awfully and later to say we are not to blame, at least not completely. This belief is so pervasive that it is even recognized as valid by law courts: people found guilty of “crimes of passion” are punished less severely.

However, we can legitimately use our emotions as an excuse for bad behavior only if we are actually victims of them, i.e., only if emotions force us to act as we do. Imagine how ridiculous it would sound if I tried to excuse my cruel treatment of my girlfriend by saying that I had decided, after “careful deliberation,” that treating her cruelly was in my best interest. This claim would not justify or excuse my cruelty; it would merely confirm that I am a cruel person. Likewise, if emotions are an integral part of who I am, then citing an emotion as the cause of my behavior would not excuse that behavior; (B) it would simply locate (C) its source within me. In short, the belief that emotions excuse behavior is based on the false assumption that emotions are forces outside the core of the self, forces which move us, often against our will.

問1. 下線部の英文の日本語訳になるように、次の文の [] に当てはまる訳文を書きなさい。

「慎重に思案した」末に、[] 考えてもごらんなさい。

問2. 二重下線部 (A) ~ (C) が指し示す内容を、本文中の英語を用いてそれぞれ適切な英語で書きなさい。

問3. 空所 (ア) と (イ) に入れるのに最も適当な語の組み合わせを1~4から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. (ア) being controlled (イ) getting controlled 2. (ア) out of control (イ) in control
3. (ア) taking control (イ) keeping control 4. (ア) under control (イ) beyond control

問4. emotions には具体的にどのようなものがあるか、本文中で言及されていないものを英語1語で2つ書き、それぞれの意味を < > に日本語で答えなさい。

問5. 本文中に含まれるア~シの単語の中から、最強アクセントが第2音節にないものを2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| ア. assumption | イ. completely | ウ. consequence | エ. deliberate |
| オ. deny | カ. intelligently | キ. involuntary | ク. legitimately |
| ケ. pervasive | コ. psychologist | サ. recognize | シ. regrettable |

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英語 (その 2) 問 題

問 6 . 次の 1 ~ 10 のうちから本文の内容と合うものを 2 つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. Most people recognize that reason and emotion are fundamentally very similar.
2. The language people use to talk about rational vs. emotional behavior shows how differently the two types are perceived.
3. Psychologists appear to think that emotions can, in general, be easily controlled.
4. The writer thinks that we have little or no control over our emotions.
5. People who realize that emotions do not really control our behavior are unlikely to behave in any way other than rationally.
6. Very few people would consider blaming anxiety for their heartlessness.
7. Blaming your emotions allows you to reduce the extent to which you are held responsible for your actions.
8. The law is less lenient to people thought to have been under the control of their emotions when committing crimes.
9. Just as it is common to blame thoughtless actions on emotions, so is it common to blame reason for such actions.
10. The author believes that emotions generally constitute a reasonable excuse for behaving in an undesirable way.

[II] **Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.**

Doctors have long (1) suspected that (2) excess fat around the belly—as opposed to around the thighs or hips—increases the risk of heart disease, high blood pressure and diabetes. Apparently, abdominal fat doesn't just wobble and look unpleasant. It actively promotes poor health by, among other things, pumping out inflammatory proteins and interfering with the body's ability to use insulin. So it seemed to many doctors that surgically removing belly fat by a process called "liposuction" should give patients a double benefit: a slimmer physique and a better health profile.

That's why there was great disappointment with the news, reported recently in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, that unlike losing weight the old-fashioned way—by eating less and moving more—liposuction makes no difference to a person's biological risk factors.

Researchers (3) carried out extensive tests on 15 (4) obese women before and three months after they underwent liposuction. They removed 9 to 10 kg of fat from each patient, which is twice as much as is usually removed. The women were instructed not to diet or exercise any more than usual over the course of the experiment. All reported that they felt better and could move more easily after surgery. But with respect to their biological risk factors, the data obtained after the procedure were (5) identical to the data obtained before.

How is that possible? Liposuction does not remove the fat cells found in the liver or the muscles, or the so-called visceral fat that surrounds internal organs. Nor does liposuction reduce the size of any remaining fat cells: large fat cells appear to produce more harmful proteins than do small ones, leading some doctors to believe the results would have been better if the patients had been only two or three kilos overweight—such patients would have had fewer large fat cells in the first place. But ultimately, the best way to shrink fat cells is still to create a negative energy balance by—you guessed it—eating fewer calories than you burn.

Disappointing as this study might be, (A) there is still hope for those who struggle with their weight. It's becoming increasingly clear that even modest weight loss—as little as 5%—can lead to (6) real improvements in your health. (B) The more you lose—and keep off—the better. But you don't have to get all the way back to normal weight. Most of us will never see a model-slim figure in the mirror. But we can all lead healthier lives.

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英語 (その 3) 問 題

Question 1: *Select the option that best completes each sentence.*

- A. The “old-fashioned” way of losing weight involves
(a) surgically sucking out abdominal fat. (b) reducing biological risk factors.
(c) dieting and exercising. (d) great disappointment.
- B. In a normal liposuction procedure, the amount of fat generally removed is
(a) nine or ten kilos. (b) four and a half to five kilos.
(c) between eighteen and twenty kilos. (d) two or three kilos.
- C. Following the study, the fifteen subjects were in better condition
(a) subjectively but not objectively. (b) objectively but not subjectively.
(c) both subjectively and objectively. (d) neither subjectively nor objectively.
- D. To create a “negative energy balance,” you have to
(a) use more calories than you take in. (b) consume more calories than you burn.
(c) guess how many calories you need to eat. (d) do all you can to shrink fat cells.
- E. One reason why the data on biological risk factors obtained after the study were identical to those obtained before is that
(a) liposuction increases the size of any fat cells left behind.
(b) the study subjects were probably not sufficiently overweight.
(c) liposuction contributes to the buildup of fat in the liver and muscles.
(d) liposuction fails to reduce the amount of fat around the internal organs.

Question 2: *For each of the underlined words or expressions marked (1) to (6), give one other English word or expression with a similar meaning that could be used instead.*

Question 3: *Which of the following is not true, according to the passage?*

- (a) From the health point of view, excess fat around the thighs or hips seems to be preferable to excess abdominal fat.
(b) Surgically removing abdominal fat appears to reduce weight but not health risks.
(c) The women who took part in the study did not reduce the amount they ate during the experiment.
(d) Large fat cells are thought to be more damaging to the health than small ones.
(e) With less obese subjects, the study might have shown greater health benefits from liposuction.
(f) Once you have large fat cells in your body, there is no way you can make them smaller.
(g) Overweight people should try to lose weight, but they don't have to worry too much about returning to their ideal weight.

Question 4: *Translate the underlined sections marked (A) and (B) into Japanese.*

[Ⅲ] 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

Personal observation of sickness and suffering often plays a role in (①) young people to enter the medical profession. This kind of compassion may, however, gradually fade over the years. In their day-to-day experience of medical training, students and young medics are made to learn the technical culture of health care, which usually (②) a greater emphasis on factual data such as numbers, graphs, and images than on the kinds of data that come from personal observation of and contact with patients. Students (ア) { (a) become (b) devote (c) doctors (d) seeing (e) to (f) used } themselves to the mechanics of treating disease, with little energy left over for the personal, social, cultural, or spiritual dimensions of illness.

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英 語 (そ の 4) 問 題

In fact, the daily life of a practicing physician (③) of observing, testing, interpreting, and explaining, as well as taking action to (④) the patient to health. Much of this is routine. It is the exercise of clinical judgment that has been (⑤) first by a thorough education in human biology, and then by (⑥) in the care of a myriad of single cases that are studied one by one. The details of individual diseases are made sense of, and treatment is undertaken (⑦) the principles of biological science.

However, face to face with patients, clinicians can know disease only indirectly. They depend for (イ) { (a) its identification (b) of (c) on (d) their interpretation (e) the signs (f) they observe } and the symptoms their patients describe to them. (⑧) from being coldly scientific, therefore, medical practice is in fact grounded in warm-hearted observation and personal knowledge—not the generalized body of knowledge that can be looked (⑨) in any textbook, but the knowledge that comes from a doctor's experience and understanding of individual patients. The practice of medicine is the art of adjusting scientific abstractions (⑩) the individual case.

問 1 . 空所①～⑤に入れるのに最も適当な動詞を [] の中から選び、必要ならば適切な形に直して 1 語で書きなさい。同じ語を繰り返して用いないこととする。

[acquire, approve, consist, cover, discourage, grow, let, lie, motivate, pay, place, recover, restore]

問 2 . 空所⑥～⑩に入れるのに最も適切な語句をそれぞれ a ～ d から 1 つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| ⑥ | a. concentration | b. contribution | c. participation | d. succession |
| ⑦ | a. in addition to | b. in contrast to | c. in light of | d. in spite of |
| ⑧ | a. Apart | b. Far | c. Judging | d. Preventing |
| ⑨ | a. ahead | b. back | c. forward | d. up |
| ⑩ | a. among | b. on | c. over | d. to |

問 3 . (ア) と (イ) の { } 内の語句を意味が通じるように並べかえて、2 番目と 5 番目にくる語句の記号を順に書きなさい。

[IV] 次の対話文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

A: You look (a)! 〈疲れきった顔つきだね。〉

Didn't you get any sleep last night?

B: Not much. I was reading (b) about 3 o'clock. 〈朝の 3 時まで読書してたんだ。〉

And then I had to get up at 6.

A: It must (c) a good book! 〈おもしろい本だったんだろうね。〉

B: Actually, it wasn't particularly good.

But I've set myself the goal of reading three books (d) week, and I'm (e) to stick at it.

〈でも、週 3 冊本を読むことに決めたんで、絶対そうすることになっているんだ。〉

A: Why?

B: Well, I only have (f) years at university. 〈うーん、大学生でいられるのもあと 2 年だからね。〉

[] once they start working.

{ いったん就職すると本を読む時間が十分ないって、ほとんどの人が言うんだよね。}

問 1 . 空所 (a) ～ (f) に当てはまる適切な語句を英語で書きなさい。なお、各文の日本語訳は () に示してある。

問 2 . [] に適切な表現を書き、{ } の日本語の意味を表す英文を完成しなさい。